

BRUTALITY OF GERMANS

In Conduct of Affairs in Belgium Told by Brand Whitlock

REPORT WAS HELD UP
TILL HE WAS SAFE

State Department in Washington Makes Document Public

Washington, D. C., April 23.—A bitter indictment of German brutality in the deportation of conquered Belgians for forced labor, written from behind the German lines by Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, was made public Saturday night by the state department. It came in a confidential report last January when the United States was vainly protesting to Berlin against the treatment of the helpless people, but the department did not dare publish it at that time or until Mr. Whitlock was safe on French soil.

The report begins with a story of what happened immediately after the German army overran Belgium, of arrangements by the Belgian government to continue the wages of civilians thrown out of work, and of the conquerors' determination to put these men to work for them.

"In August, Von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command," says the report. "He is said to have criticized Von Bismarck's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; Von Bismarck went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime, would learn what war was. The prophecy has been vindicated.

"The deportations began in October in the etappen (German military depots) at Ghent and at Bruges. The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainault, the mines and steel works about Charleroi were next attacked, now they are seizing men in Brabant, even in Brussels, despite some indications and even predictions of the civil authorities that the policy was about to be abandoned.

"As by one of the ironies of life the winter has been more excessively cold than Belgium has ever known it, and while many of those who presented themselves were adequately protected against the cold, many of them were without overcoats. The men shivering from cold and fear, the parting from weeping wives and children, the barriers of brutal ugliness, all this made the scene a pitiable and distressing one."

"The rage, the terror and despair excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the commission for relief in Belgium, returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains."

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home.—Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly almost, since that time, appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the legation. It is impossible for us to verify them; first, because it is necessary for us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subject at all, and, secondly, because there is no means of communication between the Occupations (Goblet, employment department) and the Etappen Goblet.

"The well known tendency of sensational reports to exaggerate themselves, especially in time of war, and in a situation like that existing here, with no newspapers to serve as a daily clearing house for all the rumors that are avidly believed as they are eagerly repeated, should, of course, be considered, but even if a medium of all that is told is true, there still remains enough to stamp this deed as one of the foulest that history records."

"I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number of men sent back to Mons are said to be in a dying condition, many of them tubercular. At Malines and at Antwerp returned men have died, their friends ascertaining that they have been victims of neglect and cruelty, of cold, of exposure, of hunger."

"It is said that in spite of the liberal salary promised those who would sign voluntarily, no money has as yet been received in Belgium from workmen in Germany."

"One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted, a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty. "They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders, in tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land a husband and a father or a son and brother, they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of what German methods mean, not as with the early atrocities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of the deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed."

INCREASE CORN PRODUCTION.

Secretary of Agriculture Urges Attention to This Cereal.

The secretary of agriculture on April 18 issued the following statement: "Corn is America's most important cereal. It can be grown successfully over a wider area than any other and furnishes nutritious food for man as well as the staple grain feed for cattle and draft animals. The production of corn should be increased this year to the fullest extent, taking into consideration seed, labor and existing conditions, and the availability of good land in corn growing regions not needed more urgently for other crops. The acreage may well be increased in most of the country season in order that however unfavorable conditions may be production of an exceptionally large crop may be assured."

In practically every county in the country in which experience has shown that corn may be produced successfully, the possibilities of increasing the corn crop without encroaching upon other important crops is at least worthy of consideration. If land, labor and seed are available.

LASTING PEACE TO BE THE AIM

Balfour States Purposes of Entente Nations in War

HIS PARTY GIVEN EVERY CONSIDERATION

On Arrival Saturday They Were Whisked Off to Washington

With the Balfour party, April 23.—Arthur James Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the British empire and head of Great Britain's high commissioners to the international war council, arrived in the United States Saturday. With a genial smile playing over his features, he consented to a brief interview, warmly expressing his appreciation of all the United States has done as a neutral in charitable and relief work in Belgium and in German prison camps, his gratification that England and the United States were now allied for a common purpose and his conviction that this country in its war efforts would astound the world, particularly Germany.

The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, was "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war."

"Your president, in a most apt and vivid phrase," Mr. Balfour added, "has proclaimed that 'the world must be made safe for democracy.' That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small; that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind are truths of political ethics which the bitter experience of war is burning into the souls of all freedom loving people."

England's leading statesmen, having safely evaded the German submarines and mines which sent Lord Kitchener to his death, were received with the highest honors as guests of the American people when they arrived at a place in America which cannot be named. A delegation of state, war and navy department officials welcomed the commission in the name of the government, and set out with them to the capital for what is admittedly the most vital conference in American history.

The commission was received with the utmost simplicity and cordiality and with every recognition of the fact that Great Britain had given of her very best. It is said, indeed, that no foreign minister has left England for the length of time that Mr. Balfour will be away since the congress of Vienna a century ago. The formal welcome was extended by Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, through the presentation to Mr. Balfour of a letter of greeting from Secretary Lansing, which the British statesman acknowledged with equal simplicity while British and American officials mingled together.

A special train of five cars which had been waiting with steam up and crew aboard for five days, at once got under way for the capital, guarded as almost no other train has ever been guarded in this country. Double protection had been afforded at all bridges and tunnels and every mile of the track had been guarded against a possible fanatic. No detail of any sort whatsoever which could betray the place of arrival or route of travel was allowed to escape.

Almost immediately when the train got under way the large party broke up into groups of army, navy and state department officials, to begin at once the informal conversations which are expected to sketch out America's part in the world fight against German autocracy. Mr. Balfour and Assistant Secretary Long, Lieut. Gen. T. Bridges, who drew the first blood in Belgium in August, 1914, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and Rear Admiral Sir Dudley Decham and Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher were soon in deep conversation on the various phases of American participation.

On all sides it was reiterated that the British had come in a spirit of service and appreciation and that it was their hope that the lessons they had learned in the war at such cost might be of service to this country in avoiding similar mistakes. Similarly, as one official expressed it, the commission was moved by exactly the same feelings which raised the Stars and Stripes to the flag tower of the Parliament building in London for the first time a foreign flag has ever flown there in history.

Secretary Balfour, a tall, slim, white-haired man of 68 years, who has held the highest post in the empire since he first entered Parliament 43 years ago, saw Saturday the completion of one of his life's hopes, expressed under vastly different circumstances on Jan. 15, 1896, when he was largely instrumental in averting war between England and America over the Venezuela dispute.

"It cannot but be," he said, "that those whose national roots go down into the same past as ours, who share our language, our literature, our laws, our religion, everything that makes a nation great, it cannot but be that a time will come when they will feel that they and we have a common duty to perform, a common office to fulfill among the nations of the world."

Balfour's Hopes for Conference. While unable to grant a regular interview before presenting himself to President Wilson, Mr. Balfour willingly consented to say a few words as to his general hopes for the conference and the fundamental purposes behind it. A verbatim copy follows:

"All will agree that my first duty as head of a diplomatic mission is to pay my respects to the head of the state to which I have been sent, and no public expression of opinion on points of policy would, I think, be useful or even tolerable until I have had the honor of conferring with your president, and learning his views. I have not come here to make speeches or indulge in interviews; but to do what I can to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war."

"Without, however, violating the rule I have just laid down, there are two things which I may permit myself to say: One on my own behalf, the other on behalf of my countrymen in general. "On my own behalf I feel at being called in any capacity whatever with events which associate our countries in a common effort for a great ideal."

"On behalf of my countrymen let me express our gratitude for all that the citizens of the United States of America have done to mitigate the lot of those who, in the allied countries, have suffered from the cruelties of the most deliberate and cruel of all wars. To name no others, the efforts of Mr. Gerard to alleviate the condition of British and other prisoners of war in Germany, and the administrative genius which Mr. Hoover has ungrudgingly devoted to the relief of the unhappy Belgians and French in the territories still in enemy occupation, will never be forgotten, while an inexhaustible stream of charitable effort has supplied medical and nursing skill to the service of the wounded and the sick."

"These are the memorable doings of a beneficent neutrality. But the days of neutrality are, I rejoice to think, at an end; and the first page is being turned in a new chapter in the history of mankind, which the bitter experience of war is burning into the souls of all freedom loving people. That this great people should have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into this mighty struggle, prepared for all the efforts and sacrifices that may be required to win success for this most righteous cause, is an event at once so happy and so momentous that only the historian of the future will be able, as I believe, to measure its true proportions."

(Signed) "A. J. Balfour."



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Farmers and Amateur Farmers.

Apprehension lest too much foodstuff will be produced this year under the pressure of a great general endeavor may be dismissed without any worry at all. The world will want all that is raised. Nor need we worry about the thousands of amateur agriculturists who will "farm" very bravely until the weeds begin to grow and the outcrops begin to rage, and then will give it up. That sort of farming and failure is always going on. If every three out of four garden-plot hustlers fail to produce anything, the fourth man will produce a great deal. More power to his arm!

This is to be said, of course, that by tilling a new acre for every acre that they till in the year, the real farmers of the country can add more to the agricultural production of the United States this year than all the amateurs, all the city men, all the golf links of America can produce in twenty years. Well and good; let the farmers shame the amateurs in that way if they will. It will all redound to the world's good. Let us hope that the farmers of the country will have sufficient scorn for the amateurs to induce them not to desert from their own plowing for fear the amateurs are going to glut the market. Meanwhile the sun is getting higher every day and the ground is drying out. Speed the plough and the spade!—Boston Transcript.

FINE FOR RHEUMATISM!

Musterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain

You'll know why thousands use Musterole once you experience the glad relief it gives. Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on.

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back and joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frost-bitten feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

Mexican Neutrality.

Mexico and Chili announce that they will remain neutral. It may be assumed that Chili will adhere to her announcement, but concerning Mexico there should be neither assumption nor belief.

What passes for the government of Mexico is government in name only. Carranza, recently "elected" president, is not to be relied on to enforce neutrality or even to attempt enforcement. He controls nominally a part of Mexico, but his nominal control is based only on his ability to maintain friendly relations with certain patriots who constitute his strong right and left arms. Germany has expended money liberally in Mexico for the purpose of starting a back fire against the United States, and although that could be taken care of handily if it should be kindled, it will not do to place the slightest confidence in any proclamation or promises issued by the alleged Mexican government.

That is one reason why our own government is to be congratulated on the destruction of her cargo by alert patrol vessels. Mexico was supplied from this country with guns when they should have been withheld. Now she must be protected from herself for her own sake—and the sake of the United States.—Boston Traveler.

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Executive Committee of Socialists at Petrograd Make Assertion

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Revolutionary Democracy Does Not Favor Separate Peace

Petrograd, April 23.—The official news agency on Saturday gave out the following statement:

"Replying to Congressman Meyer London (of New York), who asked for a denial that the Russian Socialists favored a separate peace with Germany the executive committee telegraphed:

"As has been stated in a declaration of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, the entire Russian revolutionary democracy does not seek a separate peace, but favors international peace without annexations or indemnities, real or disguised, on the basis of the free development of nations and considers that the proletariat of every country should do its utmost to bring peace on the above basis."

It was announced in Washington on Thursday that Representative London, the only Socialist member of Congress, had called N. C. Tchebichev, a Socialist member of the Russian Duma, for authoritative information regarding the rumors that Russian Socialists favored a separate peace with Germany.

ROOSEVELT WARNS OF
U. S. FOOD WASTE

He Would Limit Amount of Grain Used by Brewers and Distillers—Stop "Joy Riding" to Save Gasoline.

New York, April 23.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a forceful address before the Long Island Reserve Food battalion and the Nassau county farm bureau at Mineola Saturday, advocated that steps be taken at once to limit the amount of grain used for the brewing and distillation of intoxicating liquors.

He also advocated that the use of automobiles for joy riding be stopped, so that the nation's supply of gasoline could be conserved for war purposes. That the government, in case of a food shortage, should mobilize and conscript men for tilling the soil, was his parting admonition to the several hundred Nassau county farmers and real estate owners, who cheered his every utterance. He said:

"When we are threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs, as is apparent in the country-wide crop reports to-day, and when it is our duty to supply food to our allies to our utmost ability, we should see that needed grain food goes to the government, in case of a food shortage, should mobilize and conscript men for tilling the soil, was his parting admonition to the several hundred Nassau county farmers and real estate owners, who cheered his every utterance. He said:

"There are many other sides to this economy question. Joy riding should be stopped. It is a waste of gasoline and we are going to need more gasoline than ever before in our war activities and also should supply it to our allies in greater quantities than ever."

Looks After 2,000 Women.

A new profession for women is mothering big office buildings, and in the Equitable building in New York City, 40 stories high, a young woman, Miss Marie L. McComb, looks after the physical comfort and welfare of 2,000 women occupants of the building, heads of departments, stenographers, business women and cleaning women. Every woman connected in any way with the work of the big building comes under her influence.

When the building was erected a suite of rooms was set aside for the office of this department, and it is the only building in the world where so complete preparation has been made for the welfare of its workers.

There are restrooms, classes in business English, noontime lectures, concerts, dances and other popular features, and over all these Miss McComb has charge. There are also first aid equipments and silence rooms, where the weary or ill may be cared for.

The place thus such a welfare department fills in the life of the tenants is shown by the fact that last month some 13,256 visits were made to the restrooms and over 2,000 to the silence rooms, 400 people were given first aid, including stray office boys and now and then a forlorn business man.

Sallow complexion is caused by some internal derangement, such as indigestion or a sluggish liver. First of all try to overcome that condition, for you cannot expect to have a bright, glowing skin until that is done. Occasionally, however, a sallow complexion simply indicates a lifelessness of the skin and means should be employed to stimulate it. A Turkish bath is very beneficial to the skin. Dip a folded Turkish towel into hot water and wring out by twisting in a dry towel and apply to the face as hot as is endurable. Leave it on the face until it becomes cool, then repeat the process four or five times. After drying the face lightly with a soft towel, vigorously massage a good cold cream into the skin while the flesh is still warm. After five minutes of massage, apply a towel in the same manner, allowing it to remain on only until the skin is warm, then follow with a towel wrung out of very cold water, or massage with a piece of ice in a soft cloth. After this treatment the face will be all in a glow and the circulation greatly improved.

A cup of hot, unsweetened lemonade taken before breakfast each morning will improve the general health as well as the complexion if the latter is afflicted with sallowness. Buttermilk is whitening, if used after bathing the face in warm water and allowed to dry into the skin.—Woman's World for April.

Dainty Cakes and Frostings.

Golden Pound Tea Cakes—Wash and work until creamy one-half cup butter, add gradually while beating constantly one-half cup sugar, the yolks of four eggs well beaten, three and one-third tablespoons medium cream, one cup flour mixed and sifted twice with one-half teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon mace and one-half tablespoon lemon juice. Bake in buttered and floured individual tins in a very slow oven. Upon removing from tins sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Mocha Cake—Cream one-fourth cup butter, add gradually one cup sugar, two squares Baker's bitter chocolate melted, two eggs well beaten, one-half cup milk, one and one-third cups flour mixed and sifted with one-half teaspoon salt and three teaspoons baking powder. Flavor with one teaspoon vanilla. Bake in layer cakepan and put between and on top.

For frosting—Wash and work until creamy one-fourth cup butter. Mix one and one-fourth cups confectioners' sugar with one-third cup breakfast cocoa, and add to butter alternately with three tablespoons heavy cream, then add one-half teaspoon each vinegar and vanilla.

Fall River Orange Cake—Beat yolks of five eggs and whites of three until thick, add gradually two cups sugar and one-half cup cold water; then add two cups flour mixed and sifted with one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream of tartar and the grated rind and juice of one orange and one-half lemon. Bake in shallow buttered and floured cakepans. Cover with orange frosting made like this: Boil one cup sugar and one-third cup water until it will spin a thread; pour slowly onto the white of egg beaten slightly and beat until mixture begins to thicken; then add one teaspoon lemon juice beaten until a little stiffer, then cover and let stand a few minutes. Add two tablespoons cream marmalade.

Fudge Squares—Melt one-half cup butter, add two squares chocolate, three beaten eggs, one cup sugar and three-fourths cup flour mixed and sifted with one-half teaspoon each baking powder and salt; then add one cup chopped English walnut meats and one teaspoon vanilla. Spread in shallow pans, bake about 10 minutes and cut while warm.

Christmas Macaroons—Break one-half pound almond paste into small pieces and mix with the hand, adding gradually a cup of sugar less one tablespoon, and a scant one-half cup egg whites. When perfectly blended stir in one-third cup powdered sugar. Shape, using a pastry bag and tube, onto sheets covered with thin paper and bake in a slow oven. Remove from oven, invert paper and macaroons, and wet with a cloth wrung out of cold water, when macaroons may be easily removed. Frost and decorate with leaves in the form of wreaths and tie frosting made the same as orange frosting, omitting the marmalade and coloring red and green. Dorothy Dexter.

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